

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY JULY 23, 1856.

We have noticed no transactions of any importance during the past week. Two arrivals from foreign ports have occurred in that time. Schooner *Alice*, from Vancouver Island, with shingles, and bark *Frances Palmer*, from San Francisco, in ballast. No express indication of the state of trade exists than the buyers and exporters here to San Francisco. No freight is offering now to speak of, and we regret that our fine packets have to run in ballast. However, our merchants, during these dull months cannot boast of keeping in more than ballast trim. The fall trade will begin early this season, as we think, as a considerable portion of the whaling fleet are cruising on the Kodiack ground, from which they generally return a month earlier than the Ochootsk fleet. From the Kodiack we shall probably have arrivals within six weeks. Our list of whalers in the North Pacific show, that as large a fleet as usual may be expected here this fall, but the business season will be more prolonged than heretofore.

In our San Francisco exchanges we find no material changes in the market quotations given last week, though the news from thence is eight days later.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 9th, 1856.

DEAR SIR:—During the interval since the date of our last, our market remains without change, and transactions of all but staple articles have been limited. The present is our annual dull season, and we look for little change before the setting in of fall trade when we anticipate considerable activity. Shipments of gold continue heavy, the last month having reached nearly five millions. Mr. Hopkins who was stabbed by Judge Terry is rapidly recovering, and is considered by his physician out of danger. Terry is still in confinement at the Vigilance Committee Rooms.

We are without further arrivals from your Port, and feel somewhat alarmed for the safety of the *What Cheer*, now 24 days out. The *Frances Palmer* sails early to-morrow morning, with a small freight and passenger list, and no later intelligence from the East.

The following clipper ships have arrived:

July 3, Storm King,	124 days from New York
" 5, White Swallow 136 "	" "
" 5, Lotus 140 "	" "
" 8, Goddess 133 "	" Boston

The *Flying Cloud*, Capt. Wm. Reynard, is out 117 days and not yet arrived. This is the longest passage she has ever made.

The next mail, with dates from New York to June 20th, will probably go forward by the U. S. Sloop of War, *John Adams*, Capt. Boutwell, to sail immediately upon the arrival of the Mail Steamer. We look for the *Yankee* in about a week.

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

San Francisco	July 10
Panama, N. G.	June 15
New York,	June 5
London	May 17
Paris	May 15
Hongkong	Apr 30
Sydney, N. S. W.	May 19
Tahiti	May 20

Ships Mails.

For San Francisco, per *Fanny Major*, closes at the Post Office on Saturday, 20th inst. (Hour uncertain.)
For Lahaina, per *Ka Mo'i*, this day at 4 P. M.
For Kauai, about Monday next.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

July 17—Schooner *Dolphin*, from Kauai.
19—Haw schooner *Kamehameha*, from Kahuhi.
19—Br schooner *Alice*, from Vancouver's Island, to Hudson Bay Co's Agent.
22—Haw sch *Ka Mo'i*, Hoborn, from Lahaina and Kahuhi.
22—Am bark *Frances Palmer*, Stott, 11 days from San Francisco, to D. C. Waterman, Esq.
24—Schooner *Favorite*, Hall, from Koloa, Kauai.

DEPARTURES.

July 11—Am bk *Ella Francis*, for Tekeale.
19—Schooner *Excel*, Chadwick, for Lahaina and Kahuhi.
19—Am ship *Herald*, Leake, for Puget Sound.
19—Haw sch *Senator*, Wessels, for Shanghai.
21—Haw sch *Rialto*, King, for Lahaina.
21—Haw sch *Kamehameha IV*, Gulick, for Koloa.
22—Schooner *Kekahouhi* for Lahaina and Kona, Hawaii.

MEMORANDA.

The clipper ship *Ocean Telegraph*, Willis, which left this port Feb. 27, with cargo of oil, etc., arrived at New York June 1st, in 34 days of time. It will be remembered that Capt. B. F. Snow and family took passage in her. Passengers all well. We have looked over our San Francisco files, and cannot find the arrival of the *Gen. Wood* at that port, though some thirty days out. Neither had the bark *What Cheer* arrived, though 35 days out.

The bark *Senator*, having repaired her leak, which was found to be in the stern, some five feet below water mark, and not serious, took in her cargo and proceeded to Shanghai on the 19th.

IMPORTS.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—Per *Alice*.—Two tons coals, 100 M shingles.
SAN FRANCISCO.—Per *F. Palmer*.—100 kegs nails, 20 kegs spikes, 2 boxes tacking, 1 box tobacco, 2 kegs powder, 16 sacks oats, 1 bbl oysters, 4 bxs mdze, 1 stove, 4 pkgs furniture.

EXPORTS.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—Per *Ella Francis*.—4 kegs sugar, 5 bbls sugar, 53 bbls molasses, 29 bags coffee, 27 bbls white oil.
OLYMPIA.—Per *Herald*.—66 kegs sugar, 22 bbls syrup, 13 kegs syrup.

PASSENGERS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—Per *Frances Palmer*.—Mrs. Thos. Spencer, three children and servant, Mrs. R. C. Bryant, R. G. Spencer, H. Van Bolt, G. Reiners, J. McFarlane, J. F. A. Pickering, A. D. Cartwright, John Paty, Geo. Whiteman, J. B. Edwards.

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.

U. S. Sloop of War *John Adams*, Boutwell, from San Francisco, July 10, with U. S. mail.
French Frigate *Embuscade*, from Panama, June 15, via Panta Arenas.
Am bark *Yankee*, Smith, from San Francisco, about Aug. 3.
Br bark *Cynthia*, Johnson, from Puget Sound, with lumber to Johnson & Pinner.
Br bark *Avery*, Jelland, from Liverpool May 1st, assorted mdze, to R. C. Janion.
Am ship *Ceylon*, Barrett, from Boston, April 13, ass'd mdze to B. W. Field.
Am sch *Vaquero*, Newell, from Sydney to R. Coady & Co.
Br brig *Oahu*, Wolde, from Bremen, Ap. 8, assorted cargo to Melchers & Co.
Haw brig *Emma*, from Hamburg, ass'd cargo to Krull & Moll.

VESSELS IN PORT.—JULY 24.

French brig of War *Alcibade*, Marigny, waiting orders.
Am wh bark *George*, Downs, (in charge of the Marshal).
Am wh bk *Belle*, Handy, recruiting.
Am bark *Fanny Major*, Lawton, discharging.
Am bark *Frances Palmer*, Stott, discharging.
Br schooner *Alice*, R. Clouston, Agent.

Coasters in Port.

Schooner *Marin*, King, repairing.
" *Ka Mo'i*, Hoborn, for Lahaina to-day.
" *Kinoole*, repairing.

Movements of Coasters.

The *Liholilo*, will be due from Hilo about the 22nd inst.
The *John Dunlap* and *Kamehameha*, both from Kauai, will be due on Sunday next.
Schooner *Mary* from Kahuhi, will be due on the 26 or 27th.

DEATH.

In Honolulu, July 16, of consumption, Mr. Wm. F. STUDLEY, aged 32 years, formerly of Boston, Mass.
Boston papers will please copy.
Died on Tuesday the 22d inst., WILLIAM HECO, son of Mary C. and Hugo Stangenwald, aged 13 months and 13 days. [Mr. STANGENWALD took passage in the *Yankee* for San Francisco, where he was intending to spend a few weeks.]

SPECIAL BUSINESS NOTICE.

Persons desirous of mailing papers, can procure them at our counter neatly done up in wrappers, six copies for 50 cents, or fourteen copies for a dollar.

TERMS.—Six Dollars per annum.
Single Copies 12 1/2 cents each.
In order to accommodate our native subscribers, six months subscription, (\$3) will be received for the Hawaiian Edition.

AGENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.
Lahaina, Maui
Makawao, E. Maui
Hilo, Hawaii
Kauai, Hawaii
Kona, Hawaii
Koloa, Kauai
San Francisco, Cal
New Bedford and U. S.
C. S. BARTOW, Esq.
L. S. TORBERT Esq.
Capt. J. WORTH
Capt. JAS. A. LAW
THOS. H. PARIS, Esq.
Dr. J. W. SMITH
L. P. FISHER, Esq., Mer. Ex.
B. LINDSEY, Ed. Ship List.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JULY 24.

THE PUBLISHER of this journal would be doing injustice to his feelings if he failed to express his warmest thanks to the numerous patrons of the *Advertiser* for the favor with which it has been received by them. From every island of the group, and from many who are entire strangers to him, letters have been received, assuring him that the paper is just what has long been needed. Although many of these communications are intended by the writers to be published, we refrain from doing so, relying on the paper to recommend itself. Though only at the close of the third week since the issue of the first number, we have already a total of four hundred and ninety-four (494) copies subscribed for, including about seventy-five native subscribers, and those residing in Honolulu, who prefer paying for their paper weekly. And this list will not doubt be increased at least one hundred more, by many names from the other islands whom we presume will subscribe, and also by foreign subscribers. So great has been the demand for the paper, partly from curiosity, perhaps, that our first two editions of about fifteen hundred copies each, have become exhausted. It is doubtful whether any publication has ever been commenced here under such encouraging auspices as that of this paper.

In order to be devoted entirely to the publication of this paper, and to render it of the greatest value to its patrons, the publisher resigned, on the 30th of June, the office of Postmaster, which he has held for several years. An experience of sixteen years, in all the phases of a printer's life, from the uncoveted berth filled by a printer's devil to that of publisher, will be brought to our aid in making this paper instructive and useful, and a necessity to every one who takes it.

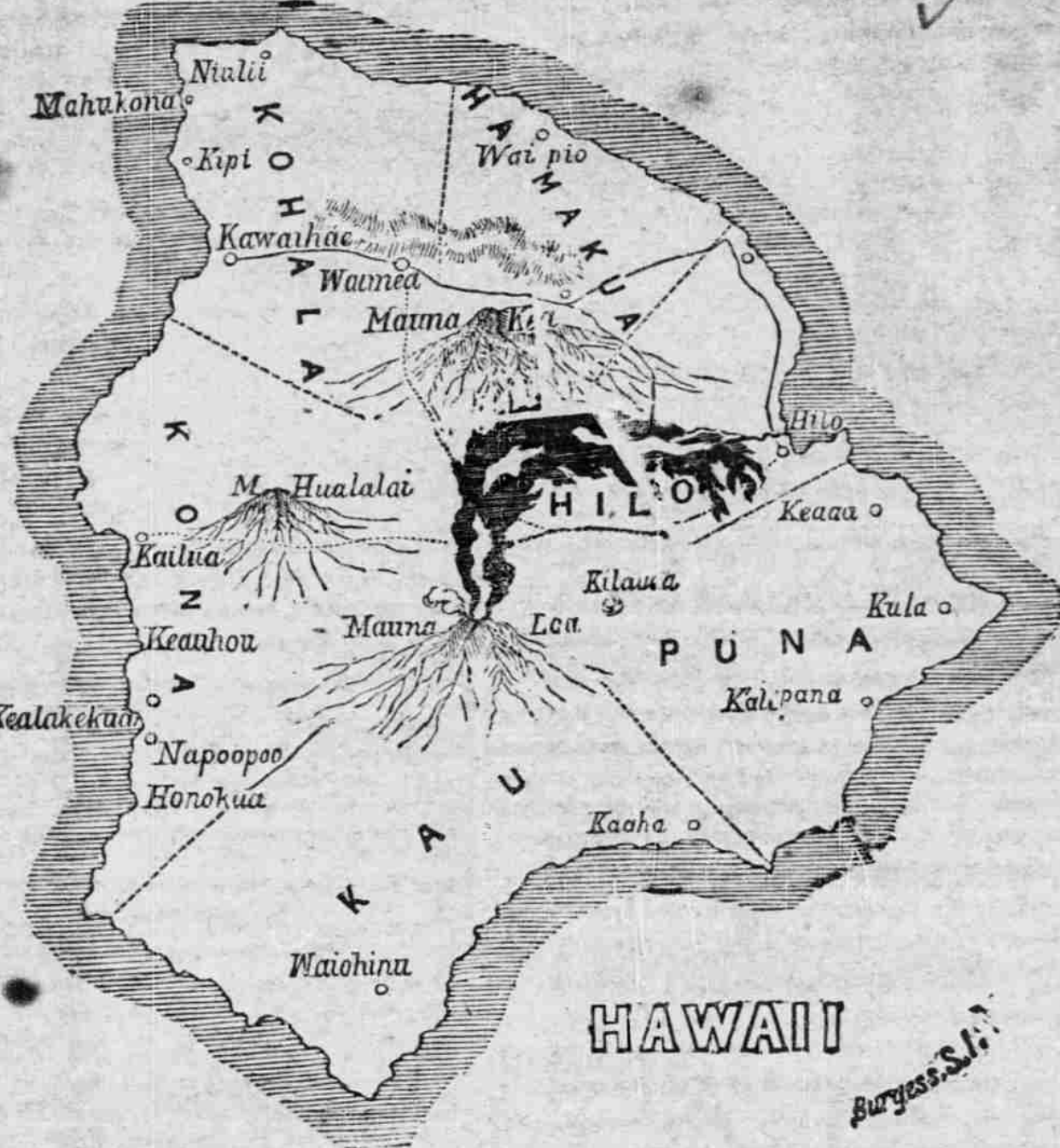
In undertaking the issue of a Hawaiian edition, besides the benefits which might be conferred to intelligent Hawaiians, by awakening among them more inquiry and thought about what is transpiring in other countries, we had in view the interests of those foreign residents throughout the kingdom married to Hawaiians, who are generally the hard working and laboring classes; in every family of whom there are some who read either English or Hawaiian, and the children generally read both. Into these families the introduction of such a newspaper is a boon long desired. We are happy to say, that from this portion of the foreign community we have received, from all the islands, but especially from Maui and Hawaii, more encouragement than we had expected in so short a time. It will be our main object to make the paper of the greatest value and interest to them in the variety of its foreign and domestic news, both in the English and Hawaiian editions.

The conduct of the paper, the basis on which it was commenced will be continued, entirely independent in all matters, whether political or religious—having in view only the public welfare. Before we speak on any subject or of any person, we shall obtain the facts, and comment on those facts as may appear proper, no matter what party, clique or individual interests may be damaged or promoted by our fearless discharge of our duty. Private reputation we consider sacred, and with it we shall never meddle, unless an individual seeks to make himself an object of public notice, by his acts or publications. But public men we view only as servants of the people, and all their official acts open to public comment, approval or condemnation. Being used only to plain speaking, our statements may sometimes give offense in so doing, but we wish it borne in mind, that we shall never allow personal feeling, malice or animosity to dictate our sentiments in what we have to say. In judgment we may err, but to correct any mistakes made either editorially or by correspondents, our columns shall always be open to the truth.

A word with correspondents. We are always glad to receive communications, especially from residents on the other islands. All articles intended for publication should be written clear, and as brief as possible. When we receive a long communication to print, covering four to eight pages, our first thought is to throw it aside, for we cannot give up half our space to any one subject. Anonymous correspondents cannot take offense if their communications pass unnoticed, for it is a standing rule with publishers that they are not obliged to notice any communication the author of which is unknown to them.

Advertisers will find this paper one of the best mediums for publishing their notices. There can be no doubt that advertising freely is one of the great secrets of success in business. Only the other day a merchant gave us an apt illustration of its benefits. He had received a quantity of an article, then scarce in the market, and prepared an advertisement notice of the same. But by an oversight of his, it was not sent to the publication office for two weeks, and during the time he had scarcely a call for the article, but within ten days after the notice appeared, the entire lot was disposed of, at a profit of about one hundred dollars, and at an expense of only a dollar or two for the advertisement. All notices would not of course meet with like success, but as a general rule, money paid for advertising yields a larger profit than any other investment of the same amount.

ORIGIN OF SANDWICHES.—Lord Sandwich, when Minister of State, having passed twenty-four hours at a public gaming table, was so absorbed in play during the whole time, that he had no subsistence but a bit of beef between two slices of bread, which he ate without quitting the game. This new dish was ever afterwards, and is to this day, called by the name of the minister who invented it.



The Eruption on Hawaii.

On the evening of the 11th of August, 1855, about 10 o'clock, a small light, apparently of burning brushwood or grass, was seen near the top of Mauna Loa, which rapidly increased until the whole heaven reflected its brightness, and turned the night into day. So bright was it towards morning, that fine newspaper print could easily be read by the light. It was certain that some unusual eruption had begun. This light continued, varying in brightness for weeks; sometimes a dense smoky atmosphere obscured it wholly, but when clear, the sight as seen by vessels at sea, is represented to have been grand beyond description.

The seat of this eruption, which is in the old traditional crater of Mokuawewe, is on the north or northwesterly side of Mauna Loa, some 12,000 feet above the sea, and 2000 feet below the summit, and in a region rarely visited by man. Kilanea, the old, open crater is on the opposite side of the mountain, and some 7,500 feet lower. It is not a little singular that the old crater should remain in just about the same state, without overflowing, while here is a new vent some 7,500 feet higher, and only about 30 miles from it. Does not this show that the mountain, instead of being one huge boiling cauldron of molten matter, is divided into vast chambers or ducts, into some of which the water from the sea finds access, causing steam whose powerful agency forces out the molten lava, while to other chambers the water finds no access. Otherwise, how is it possible that this immense overflow of lava can have any connection with the old crater. But it is impossible to look within this vast mountain and see its internal structure, and we are only left to conjecture.

From the new crater the descent being very rapid, the lava stream rolled down very quick and seems to have reached the plains lying between Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea in a few hours. Here its progress was slower but still fast until it reached the forests. These forests form a belt around the mountains and generally begin from two to four miles from the sea, and extend up the sides of the mountains from 20 to 30 miles. They are like all tropical forests, almost impenetrable to man or beast, and form a temporary check to the stream of lava from the craters.

The molten stream, as it first burst from the new opening, and rolled down the precipice and over huge rocks, must have been a magnificent sight. When it first appeared it was seen thus flowing like a river, but after some days the crust cooled and the lava flowed beneath.

During the first three months there did not appear to be any change in the force of the eruption, or amount of lava discharged. The stream in all its windings must be about 65 miles long, the lower part coming within five or six miles of Hilo. It varies from three to ten miles in width, sometimes branching off and then running together, forming Islands. The depth of the stream of course varies. As the lava runs along, it fills up the irregularities in the surface, and must be in different localities from 20 to 300 feet in depth.

To illustrate better the track of the lava, and show our readers at home and abroad how large a surface of the island has been covered, we have procured a map of Hawaii, engraved by our townsman Mr. Burgess, which will show it at a glance, the dark portion being the course of the stream. The track over which the lava has flowed must remain for ever a barren waste, on which neither blade of grass nor shrub will ever be found. The area overflowed must be at least 200,000 acres.

We cannot give a better description of the beauty and novelty of this grand sight than by quoting from the *N. Y. Tribune* Mr. Coan's account of his trip to the crater in October, 1855.

Taking the channel of a stream which enters Hilo Bay as our path, we advanced with much toil through the dense jungle along its banks, and rested at night at the roots of an ancient tree—having made about twelve miles. The next day we made about twelve miles more, for the most part in the rocky bed of the stream, the water being low. Volcanic smoke filled the forest, and charred leaves came floating on the breeze, and falling into the wild channel we were threading. At night, when the shades gathered over these deep solitudes, unbroken save by the howling of the mountain bull, the barking of the wild dog, the grunt of the forest boar, the wing and the note of the restless bird, the chirping of the insect, the falling of a time-worn tree, the gurgling of the rill, and the wild roar of the cataract, we made our little bed of ferns under the trunk of a prostrate tree, and here, for the first time, we found that the molten stream had passed us in the jungle on our left, and was now many miles below us on its way to Hilo. But we would not retreat, and as the jungle was nearly impenetrable in the direction of the stream, we pursued our upward way in the bed of the river till 11 P. M. on the third day, when we found ourselves out of the forest, and on the high plateau at the base of the mountain. I cannot stop to describe the beautiful,

the romantic, the wild, the wonderful, in the banks, the narrows, the widenings, the rocks, the rapids, the cascades, the basins, the caves and natural bridges of this solitary stream. Nor can I speak of the velvet mosses, the modest creepers, the rich festoons, the sweet wild flowers, the gigantic ferns, the ancient forests, and all the tropical glories which are mirrored in its limpid waters. We needed an artist and a naturalist to fix the glowing panorama, to paint the flora and catch the fauna of these romantic solitudes.

When we emerged from the upper skirts of the woods, a dense fog obstructed our view of all distant objects, so that we could not see the summit-fires nor trace the molten stream down the slope of the mountain. We encamped early in a vast cave; but during the night the stars came out, and the volcanic fires played brilliantly from their high source, down the mountain sides, over the scorified plains, and far down in the forest toward Hilo.

Early in the morning (Friday, the 5th,) we left our cavern, and at 7 A. M. were on that black and smoldering stream, for which we had been searching for more than three days. Almost as far as the eye could reach, these regions had been flooded with seas of fusion—now, for the most part, hardened, but smoking and crackling with heat and escaping gases.

We passed several miles up the left verge of the stream, and finding a narrow, well solidified place, we crossed over to the right verge—our passage occupied an hour and a quarter. We now ascended rapidly along the right bank of the stream, sometimes upon it and again skirting it, according to the facility of traveling or the directness of its course. The stream is very tortuous, making ample detours and sudden zigzags, so that we saved much by cutting off bends or following the bases of the triangles described in its course.

All this day we came to no open fire. The first overflows had stiffened and solidified in contact with the atmosphere, forming a broad ebony pall. Under this self-made counterpane the continuous stream has formed a vast duct; and in this subterranean product it now flows like oil, at the depth of from twenty to one hundred feet, unexposed to the stiffening action of the air.

At night we slept on the higher regions of the mountain, beyond the line of vegetation, with the slag for our pillow, the heavens for our canopy, the stars for our watch-fires, and Israel's Shepherd for our guardian.

We were astir early on Saturday morning, climbing over indescribable hills, cones, ridges, and masses of hot and smoking debris and scoria, scattered wild and wide over those Platonic regions. We soon came to a line of jagged cones with open orifices of from twenty to one hundred feet in diameter, standing over the molten river and furnishing vents for its steam and gases.

We approached the vents with awe, and, looking down their fiery throats, we heard the infernal surging and saw the mad rushings of the great molten stream, fused to a white heat. The angle of descent was from 3° to 25°, and we judged the velocity to be forty miles an hour.

The maddening stream seemed to be hurrying on, as if on swift commission from the Eternal to execute a work of wrath and desolation in the realms below. Upward and onward we went—climbing ridge after ridge, parched with thirst, panting in a rare atmosphere, blinded by smoke, almost seared by heat and exasperated by sulphurous gases.

All the rest of the way we saw frequent openings into the fiery canal, upon whose arched ceiling we walked for miles, with the fearful stream rushing madly beneath our feet. At 1 P. M. we found ourselves at the terminal crater and standing on its craggy and smoking crest.

This was the high fountain of eruption—the great chimney whose throat goes down immeasurable depths into those fearful realms where man's eye never penetrated, and where he cannot look and live. For nearly five days we had struggled to gain this point; and now we were here—specks, atoms in creation—observed by smoke, startled by infernal hissings, amid these wild wonders, these awful displays of power which had startled such a tempest of fiery hail and raised such a raging sea of molten rocks on these everlasting hills.

The grandeur, the sublimity, the terror of the scene were unutterable. A vast chasm had opened horizontally on the top of the mountain, and along this yawning fissure stood a series of elongated, jagged and burning cones, about one hundred feet high, rent through this larger diameter, and throwing up dense columns of blue and white smoke, which covering the mountain's summit, rolled in fleecy masses down its sides and spread out like the wings of chaos over unmeasured regions. Still no fire could be seen in this fountain-crater. We could feel it everywhere, and we could see and hear its escaping gases; but the throats of the cones were clogged with hot masses of cinders, pumice and ashes, with cracks, crevices, &c., for the escaping smoke. The fusion had long since found vent in a lateral, subterranean duct, several hundred feet below the rim of the Crater, and in this covered way it flows off until it makes its appearance, as described, some two miles down the side of the mountain.

Nearly an entire year has passed since the eruption commenced in August, 1855, and the flow, though diminished, is still immense. Late advices received within a few days state that the fresh or molten lava is not met with until about three miles above the lowest point it reached in November last, or about eight miles from Hilo. The lava now appears to be spreading more laterally, bursting out through the old crust and flowing off to the right and left. At present there is no danger, nor will there be any unless the discharge should be materially increased.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Almost the only incident worth recording during the past week is the fact that the dredge machine has stretched out its dormant limbs, preparatory to making submarine explorations in our harbor. The sows with their dirt carts crowd around it like a bevy of laborers around a railroad contractor anxious to go to work. The machine looks substantial, and will no doubt come up to the expectation all, after a considerable greasing.

The little schooner *Alice*, which arrived a week from Vancouver Island, is a novelty. She built of iron, and has three water tight compartments, rendering her more safe than ordinary vessels while her sailing qualities are excellent. She is offered for sale by Mr. Clouston.

A SUGGESTION.—Those wishing to send to the friends abroad a summary of news transpiring at the islands, will find our paper just the thing. Everybody cannot find time to write long letters, and weekly paper affords a cheap means of correspondence. The account of the eruption of the volcano this number will be read abroad with interest. Numbers 2, 3 & 4, issued since the *Yankee* left, can be procured at our counter, done up together or in single numbers. Our editions shall be large enough to future to supply the demand. Six copies for 50 cts. Fourteen copies for \$1.

RETURN OF RESIDENTS.—Among the passengers of the *Frances Palmer*, are several of our townspeople who have been absent a few months, and all of them appear to have improved in health during their absence. Among them we notice Messrs. Reiners, V. Holt, Capt. Paty, Rhodes Spencer and the lady wife of Capt. Thos. Spencer.

THANKS.—Our friends have been very attentive, supplying us with late papers since the commencement of our journal. Messrs. Reiners, Poor, Coady, Feldheim, Waterman, Cairne and others will send us thanks for favors in the news line.

THEIR MAJESTIES have been spending a few days at Waianae, some twenty-five miles from Honolulu, at the country residence of Paul Manini, Esq. We are happy to learn that His Majesty's health is improved by the change. He was expected to return to town last evening. The 4th of August has been fixed for the departure of the royal party to Hawaii.

\$100 REWARD.—has been offered by the Marshal of the apprehension of the Chinaman convicted of burglary some months since in entering Messrs. Melcher & Co.'s store. They escaped from the fort, and are supposed to be over in Koolauloa. We learn that clue to their whereabouts has been obtained, and they will probably soon be retaken.

The German Club give a Ball to-morrow evening at the Court-house. From what we hear, will probably be a grand affair, as the Germans in Honolulu are behind none in their liberality and taste on such occasions.

The attention of members of the Ag. Socy and the public in general is directed to the change the notice published to-day. The Address of Dr. E. lebrand will be delivered at the Bethel on Tuesday evening next, instead of the Court-house.

NEW CATTLE.—We see by the Boston Cultivator that the ship *Ceylon*, which sailed from Boston Aug. 13th, has on board, a very fine Durham bull and of consigned to Judge Lee. These cattle are from a very best imported English short horns, and will be a great acquisition to the Islands. The bull, "Jacket," is eighteen months old, and cost \$400, ship board in Boston, and the heifer "Ruby," is two months old, cost the same price, and is in calf the celebrated English bull "Kirklesington," took the second premium at the great national show of the United States, in Boston, in October 1855. These cattle are imported on account of Capt. B. Meek, Mr. Allen, and Judge Lee, and will be another valuable addition to our already improved stock. If any one wishes to see the difference between good stock and poor, let him visit the cattle yards Messrs. Hopkins and Moffitt, at Kahuhi, on the land; finer cattle than these gentlemen can show raised from their herds and other imported stock cannot be found in any part of the world. We regret that the distance from Honolulu is so great as to bid Mr. Moffitt from driving up his best cattle to show of the Agricultural Society. Mr. Moffitt's sheep are also well worth seeing, for whatever it takes in hand prospers.

Another place worth visiting, to see fine cattle, Dr. Wood's plantation at Kauai. Koloa plantation had previously the best herd of native cows in the Islands, and their blood mixed with the splendid vons imported in the Vancouver, cannot fail to be a good show.

The short horns on board the *Ceylon* are sent by Henry A. Pierce Esq., free of charge; and we are under great obligations to that generous gentleman, and also to Capt. Brewer, for the constant interest they manifest in the welfare of these islands.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Our readers will no doubt recognize in the following letter, our quondam fellow-townsmen, now an editor in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30, 1856.

Editor of the Pacific Com. Advertiser.
We have had high old times here of late with Vigilance Committee movements and all, and has been a good deal of "quiet excitement" among us, but after all business has gone on much as usual in the midst of all this turmoil we have had less to ship two and a half millions of gold, every week from this port. What would you say if "one horse town" to such an export as this?

The quiet, orderly manner in which the people have arisen in their might and majesty, determined right some of the wrongs, that like an incubus weighed them down, is the strongest possible proof of the absolute power of the American people for government. In all these great movements there has been no noise, no riot, no unseemly jeers or threats, but stern, silent, determined action. You will